

CD NO.

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POOR WORK AT SOVIET FARM MACHINE INSTITUTES, PLANTS

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Scientific research institutes for the mechanization of agriculture are not located in accordance with particular conditions in each zone. There are four institutes in the South and in the Northern Caucasus; two in Moscow and in Leningrad; and one each in the Belorussian SSR and the Kazakh SSR. Such regions as the Central Chernozem belt, the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East have none.

Agricultural machine building in the USSR is developing at a very rapid pace. In recent years, most wheel tractors have been replaced by general-purpose crawler tractors. Designers have developed and industry has organized the production of 176 new types of agricultural machines. However, the development of new agricultural machines is far behind the goals set forth by the September 1953 decrees on the expansion of agriculture.

There is no row-crop tractor for work on fields with tall-stalk crops, no tractor for use in draining swamplands, and no improved machines for the mechanization of tasks on and heating of animal husbandry farms.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not been supplied with checkrow potato planters with devices for applying fertilizers, potato grading machines, machines for harvesting root vegetables, combines for harvesting tall-stalk crops and sunflower, a highly productive grain dryer, and a good grain cleaner. Many machines now in use are in need of considerable improvement.

The Ministry of Machine Building USSR is late in fulfilling orders for agricultural machines of new design, and does not see to it that the designs are of good quality. Only about 15 percent of machines submitted for state tests are accepted for production. Deliveries of new models to testing stations are delayed. Thus, in 1953, out of 103 models to be delivered to testing stations before 1 September, 28 were not prepared at all and 30 were delivered after a considerable delay.

The production of many machines has been delayed for several years. Among them are such important machines as a combined vegetable planter, a cultivator with a fertilizer distributing attachment, a flax scutcher, a grain dryer, and others.

The task of improving defects in new machines is carried out very slowly. A row-crop tractor is required to replace the Universal tractor, which does not completely meet all farm needs. The Vladimir Tractor Plant has been developing a design for a new tractor for the past 6 years. Since it takes years to make any corrections in the design of the tractor, the production of the tractor has not as yet begun.

The production of hydraulic controls for mounting systems on tractors has been delayed.

In 1949, a hydraulic control for operating agricultural machines was developed for Universal and KhTZ-7 tractors. Four years have passed, and the work of developing a hydraulic control for medium-power tractors is still in experimental stages.

Prior to 1948, scientific research institutes for mechanization of agriculture only designed new machines, and did not bother to study the effectiveness of these machines in various zones where the machines were used.

Beginning in 1948, the task of designing new machines and building experimental models was assigned to institutes and design bureaus of industrial ministries. Scientific research institutes were to carry out agricultural engineering research on new machines. However, scientific research institutes were given no funds to build even separate experimental units or parts, and it was impossible for them to do a good job.

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At the end of 1952, the Council of Ministers USSR instructed the Ministry of Agriculture USSR to supply scientific research institutes with the funds necessary for making parts for machines they were developing. In 1953, only 30 percent of the funds needed for such work was allotted by the ministry. Scientific research institutes are still doing most of their research work on paper.

In May of 1951, the Ministry of Machine Building received an order for seedling planters which would plant seedlings in hexagonal peat and humus pots, and an order for machines which would make square peat and humus pots. It took a whole year to correct these contradictory requirements.

In 1949, a number of technical agricultural requirements were worked out for the VIZ-T-24 tractor. After an experimental model of the VIZ-T-24 tractor had been built, the Main Administration of MTS, Ministry of Agriculture USSR, submitted a number of entirely different requirements.

Acceptances of inventions and suggestions for improvement of production are very slow. In 1952, 1,459 inventions and suggestions were submitted, but only 61 were used. Many suggestions are not properly supported by correct calculations.

VISKHOM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Machine Building) is not giving inventors the necessary support. In many instances, personal interests of members of VISKHOM take precedence over public interests. For a long time VISKHOM has been refusing to recognize the superiority of a castor-plant thresher developed by [inventor] Zhivoglyad over the one developed by VISKHOM members.

VISKHOM is competing against instead of working with a group of Leningrad designers in developing a grain combine for northern regions.

Public interest demands that the task of designing new machines by scientific research institutes be reorganized. All efforts must be made to encourage designers, machine builders, and agricultural and industrial workers to fulfill the tasks set forth in the September 1953 decree for the expansion of agriculture. -- G. Smirnov

CHIRCHIK FARM MACHINE PLANT CRITICIZED -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 23 Dec 53

In 1954, the Chirchik Chirchiksel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant will increase the production of agricultural machines by 33 percent and double the production of spare parts as compared with 1953 production figures.

However, in 1953, the plant failed to produce many plows, couplings, and approximately 1,000 tractor-mounted cultivators and fertilizer spreaders.

The Party Bureau (Kosenko, secretary) is responsible for many shortcomings at the plant. Neither the plant management nor the Party Bureau have taken steps to improve labor productivity and to enforce established technological processes. Losses due to rejects amounted to more than one half million rubles [in 1953].

As a rule, plant designers do not take part in making models and testing machines. As a result, drawings for machines undergo numerous corrections and changes. Thus, 21 units out of 35 of the NKU-2.8 cultivator had to be redesigned after the cultivator had undergone state tests.

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PLANT STRIVES TO INCREASE OUTPUT, IMPROVE QUALITY OF PRODUCTION -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 15 Dec 53

The Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant is constantly striving to increase output and improve the quality of its products. There are over 2,000 workers competing to improve the quality of production; 1,600 workers are competing to reduce the amount of metal used in each item produced at the plant. Five hundred Stakhanovites have mastered high-speed and power methods of metal cutting.

During September 1953, losses due to rejects were reduced by 18 percent as compared with August 1953 figures.

In 1954, all combines produced at the plant will be equipped with electric lighting systems.

A number of improvements will be made on the KS-10 mower in 1954.

Plant designers are developing a new corn combine which will harvest 12-15 hectares of corn a day. The KU-2 corn combine harvests 8.5 hectares of corn in a 10-hour shift.

The design of the PK-1.6 pick-up hay ricker is being checked and corrected. The PK-1.6 will be produced by the Khar'kov Serp i Molot Plant.

The design and technical documentation of the Stalinets-8 grain combine will soon be completed. Drawings of the attachment (for the Stalinets-8) for harvesting castor oil crops are being perfected.

Moscow, Trud, 25 Dec 53

The Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant is now producing 33 percent more combines than it did in 1950.

In 1954, the plant intends to produce several hundred more combines than it produced in 1953, to produce 2 million rubles' worth of spare parts for agricultural machines above the 1953 figures, and to increase labor productivity by 18 percent.

Moscow, Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, Jan 54

The Rostov-on-Don Rostsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant is using precision casting method for making parts for combines. The new method will release hundreds of machine tools for other work.

ESTONIAN SSR SUPPLIED WITH FARM MACHINES -- Moscow, Pravda, 18 Dec 53

During 1953, various USSR plants supplied the Estonian SSR with 400 self-propelled combines and hundreds of tractors.

Now, the Estonian SSR is being supplied with machines for irrigation work and for brush cutting and rock removal jobs.

In the future, the Estonian SSR will be supplied with seedling planting machines, planters for close-row planting, tractor-mounted plows, potato-harvesting machines, and machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

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IMPROVE QUALITY OF MACHINES -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 24 Dec 53

The Zhodino Road and Land Improvement Machinery Plant has completed the assembly of a new improved bush cutter. The new bush cutter is 50 percent more productive than the bush cutter now produced at the plant.

The plant has also built a new model of the D-269-A winch.

DESIGN FEED PREPARATION UNIT -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 25 Dec 53

B. B. Musorin and K. Ye. Bachurin, engineers of the Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture, Academy of Science Belorussian SSR, have designed a universal feed preparation unit which has passed state tests and has been accepted for mass production.

The feed preparation unit mechanizes all processes in feed preparation. Potatoes or other root vegetables are washed, sliced, steamed, and mashed. The ZK-1 or the ZK-0.5 feed steamers are used. The machine prepares 1,500 kilograms of feed in one hour and requires one worker to operate it instead of the three or four workers needed formerly.

PRODUCE MORE FARM MACHINES -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 25 Dec 53

The L'vov L'vovsel'mash Agricultural Machine Building Plant produced over 300 feed steamers in excess of the production plan for the first 11 months of 1953.

In 1954, the plant pledges to exceed the 1953 production figures by the following amounts: 2,000 feed steamers, 150 dusters and sprayers, and twice the number of spare parts it made in 1953, using the same production space.

By rearranging its equipment, the plant intends to make 500 square meters available for the production of a new root-vegetable-washing machine and of consumer goods.

PRODUCE OVERHEAD CONVEYERS -- Moscow, Trud, 26 Dec 53

Local industry enterprises of Krasnodarskiy Kray are producing overhead conveyers for dairy farms.

The Krasnodar Metal Ware and Tool Plant produces stamped parts, the Sheet Stamping Plant of the Kaganovich Rayon Industrial Combine produces wagons, and the Motor Vehicle Repair Plant of Krasnodarskiy Kray Local Industry Enterprises does the assembly work.

In 1954, thousands of animal husbandry farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray will be equipped with overhead conveyers.

TO PRODUCE UNITS FOR POTATO PLANTERS -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 24 Dec 53

The Kolonna Machine Tool Building Plant received an order for 1,500 units for the SKB-4 potato planter [probably the SKG-4 potato planter], to be fulfilled during December 1953.

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DESIGN PLANTING DEVICE -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 25 Dec 53

Checkrow planting requires straight furrows. Tractors now in use are not equipped with any device that enables the driver to keep to a straight line.

A member of the Leningrad Institute of Agriculture has developed a contrivance consisting of two mirrors, which helps the tractor driver to keep a straight line.

PRODUCE GENERATORS, GRAIN LOADERS -- Moscow, Trud, 1 Dec 53

In 1953, the Prokop'yevsk Milling and Elevator Machinery Plant produced 77 mobile electric generators which were shipped to remote grain-storage stations of the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East.

Not long ago, the plant organized the production of machines for airing and drying grain in grain elevators.

The plant is carrying out preparations for the production of machines for loading and unloading grain into and from railroad cars.

ORGANIZE PRODUCTION OF A NEW WIND PUMP -- Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znamya, 25 Dec 53

The Semipalatinsk Machinery Plant has organized the series production of the DDK-4 wind pump. The DDK-4 wind pump is a light, easily assembled machine, which three workers can assemble in 3-4 hours. The pump pumps water from wells 25 meters deep at a rate of 4,500 liters an hour.

The Alma-Ata Institute for Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture of the Kazakh Branch of VASKhNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin) developed the DDK-4 wind pump.

PRODUCE MACHINES FOR MAKING SEEDLING POTS -- Moscow Trud, 1 Dec 53

Several days ago, the Kuznetsk Machine Building Plant produced its first group of mobile machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya 5 Dec 53

The Belebey Machine Building Plant of the Ministry of Municipal Services RSFSR has organized the production of machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Dec 53

The Stalinsk Machine Building Plant has organized the production of machines for making pots out of peat and humus. The machine makes 20 pots simultaneously. The plant has an order for 600 pot-making machines.

Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhiqistana, 13 Dec 53

The Stalinabad Machinery and Repair Plant has organized the production of mobile machines for making pots out of peat and humus.

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ORGANIZES PRODUCTION OF MACHINE FOR MAKING SEEDLING POTS -- Moscow, Pravda,
17 Dec 53

The Chelyabinsk Stroomashina Plant is organizing the production of machine tools to be used for making machines for making pots out of peat and humus. The machine will produce 16,000-20,000 pots in one shift.

In the very near future the plant must produce 200 pot-making machines for kolkhozes of the Southern Ural Mountains region.

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